

THE INDEPENDENT.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

HENRY CLAY WAS RATTLED, But He Remembered a Quotation that Did Just as Well.

In the early twenties of this century Mr. Clay was appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky a Commissioner to Virginia to ask of that State that a commission be appointed to make a definite line of demarcation between the two States. Upon his arrival in Richmond, he was received with great courtesy by its most distinguished citizens. He said that his profession, politics, and affairs of government had occupied his time so exclusively that he was aware of knowing little of polite literature, or the favorite publications of the day. This prompted him to ask an old friend whom he knew to be a literary man to select some lines to introduce when addressing the Legislature, as a quotation expressive of his feelings to the State of Virginia, as his birthplace. His friend suggested a stanza from Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which he highly approved, and memorized.

The day appointed for his address found the galleries, halls, and every available space crowded with eager, expectant auditors, and many beautiful women in bright attire gave brilliancy to the scene. He held the attention of his audience with entire success, until he came to the part where he meant to introduce the quotation. Then his memory failed him. The shock was appalling for a moment. He stood rigid and pale before a thousand watchful eyes, in his mind only a blank, before him a turbulent sea of upturned faces. With a characteristic gesture he threw up his hands to his forehead, and in his most sonorous tones he recited the following words: "Breathes there a man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land!'"

Every one present had supposed that he was overcome by emotion, and none but the friend who had selected the quotation for him perceived the cause of his momentary panic.—*Courier Journal*.

Origin of the Word "Boom."

Probably no more striking instance of the care, attention to detail and patient search for exact facts regarding words could be cited than is found in "The Century Dictionary" in connection with this very word "boom." After giving four different meanings of the word, it comes to the fifth, which explains that it is of recent American use, originated in the West, and was first made familiar in 1878. After giving its meaning as above, the dictionary states that the earliest instance of the word in its present popular sense appears to be in the following passage: "The fact is, the Grant movement (for a third term of the presidency) is booming." This was written by J. B. McCullagh, in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 18, 1878. One of the editors of the dictionary, to get at bottom facts, even wrote to Mr. McCullagh himself about this little word, and received the following reply: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising and overflowing its banks, that 'it (the river) was booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising, swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.'"—*New York Tribune*.

Bound Children.

In these days of progress and discontent with the old methods the following item from a Western paper may be refreshing to those who long for the "good old times":

"A novel document was filed in the office of the county recorder yesterday. It is a paper wherein Mrs. Belle Asher, 9 years old, to Mary Jane Love to learn the trade and art of housekeeping." Although it seems to be "novel," the apprenticeship, or, as it is familiarly called, "the binding out" of children, particularly girls, as servants, is very common in the West and South. The writer knows of a case where a benevolent Western woman had a little colored girl "bound" to her (or apprenticed) by the mother as a token of gratitude at Christmas. In return for the child's services the mistress became responsible for her boarding, lodging and education.

Duchess and Fishwife.

An old fishwife, one of the order that was more frequently seen a dozen years ago than to-day, and who runs about bareheaded in a very brief tartan petticoat, with a creel of fish upon her shoulders, has been often promised by an ally in the servants' hall that she should some time see the young duchess in her own home. She was therefore posted one day in a distant corner of the hall from which she looked out in obvious discontent as the lady and her guests filed in to dinner. When the dining room door had closed behind them, she was asked what she thought of the duchess.

"The duchess," she repeated in the shrill tones of supreme disdain. "Dinna ye try for to make me believe my ain laddy was there. I saw a muckle draw wives tricked out in shining stones and feathers, each with her own by her side, but my Bonnie duchess

wasna' wif them. Na, na, dinna ye try for to make me believe that."

It then transpired that she was looking out for a tall, willowy form, clad in simple homespun, with a sailor hat poised lightly on a dainty head, such as she saw when she trudged to the rear of the castle with her creel, and that she would not have the tiara and satin train at any cost.—*Madame*.

SHE MADE RESTITUTION.

Awkward Mistake of an Innocent Little Sunday School Scholar.

Martha is 4 years old and has just begun her religious education in the infant class of an uptown Sunday school. It is the custom of the teacher in this particular infant class to give each of her small pupils a card containing a short text which the child is expected to memorize during the week. In passing them out she charged each of the children to be sure and keep them carefully and return them the next Sunday, that they might be passed on to the others. Martha is not a very careful little girl, and, though fully impressed with the duty of returning the card, she neglected to put it in a place of safety, and even before she had reached home she discovered that she had lost it. The thought worried her considerably at first until a bright idea came into her head, and, strange to relate, it stayed there all the week. She said nothing to her mother about the lost card, and the next Sunday went off to Sunday school happy as usual. The lost card was not troubling her innocent little conscience. The infant class assembled and the teacher called on the children to return their cards. When it came Martha's turn she arose and said, timidly: "I am very sorry, but I lost my card before I got home. I have brought you one of my own, which papa gave me to play with. It is much bigger and prettier than the one I lost," and she placed it with the rest.

The young woman who was teaching the infant class stared in mute astonishment, while several unregenerate adults in different parts of the classroom bit their lips to keep from laughing. The card which little Martha had tendered was a somewhat dilapidated queen of hearts.—*Buffalo Express*.

Wrinkles that Are Premature.

Many ladies in the prime of life are much distressed by the untimely appearance of wrinkles about their mouths and eyes, the latter being finer and usually less conspicuous than those around the mouth.

The causes, too, of these disfigurements are entirely different. Melancholy, trouble and ungracious disposition and the fret and wear of a busy or contentious life tend to crease the flexible cheeks, but do not affect the eyes.

These, it is said, suffer mainly by reason of the little care bestowed on them by their owners. The latter rush into extremes of light and darkness so many times a day that the strain inevitably causes the eyes to shrink, a sure chance for wrinkles.

They wear hats that rarely shade, and they read by the last glimmer of daylight. But the two chief causes are the wearing of cross-hatched and dotted veils, and the dwelling in dark apartments, where the eyes are strained in the pursuit of ordinary work.

In order to effect a cure, the first thing to adopt is perfect repose in talking. The next step is to wear plain veils, and when reading or writing in a hurry never to consider it too troublesome to lift the black film away from the eyes. Sudden transitions from one degree of light to another should also be avoided. By these means, together with continued massage performed by two fingers on the lids and brows, wrinkles can both be prevented from coming and removed when they have made their unwelcome appearance.

How to Repel Moths.

Housekeepers who have depended on camphor, pepper, cedarwood and the like as preventives against moths will be surprised to learn that although these substances are distasteful to insects under ordinary conditions they cannot be relied upon. This is proved by the fact that moths have been known to hatch in an atmosphere impregnated with camphor. As moths will work in warm rooms in winter as well as in summer it behooves us to be vigilant, and to use during all seasons some reliable moth repellent. It is said by those who have tried it that a barrel or keg in which whisky has been kept is the most reliable place known for the preservation of furs. Keep in a dry place and examine occasionally. When furs are put away for the summer they should be beaten with a small cane and carefully combed through and then sewed up in linen or muslin carefully turned in at the edges.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

Battle with a Vulture.

John Scherrer, a hunter, shot a male hammerhead, or Alpine vulture, and was climbing to the nest when the female flew up and settled on his back, driving her claws in deep and trying with furious backward beats of the wing to draw him from the face of the rock. The man's gun was loaded, but he dared not let go his hold on the rock to fire it. His attitude was for a time that of a reversed Prometheus, the vulture tearing his back, instead of making a meal of his victim's liver. In this predicament the hunter contrived to shift the position of his gun so that the muzzle almost touched the breast of the hammerhead and cocked and fired it with his foot.

Goloshes for Dogs.

It is said that water-proof boots are now made for pet dogs to wear while taking their daily run in muddy weather. They lace up the side and are pronounced very neat and useful.

To Go Far Away for Water.

Paris is thinking of getting its water from the Lake of Geneva.

Topics of the Times

Shakespeare mentions perfumes as in common use in his time.

London pays 42 per cent of the income tax of England and Wales.

One of the consequences of the cold weather is a steady stream of tramps to London.

The cost value of the paper annually made in all the countries of the world exceeds \$150,000,000.

In Japan paper coats oiled and thus made waterproof have been in use for at least ten centuries.

The Wagner Theater, which is to be built in Paris by Charles Lamoureux, will be modeled after the famous house at Bayreuth.

A Jewish manufacturer of Lodz, in Poland, who died recently, left a million rubles for the benefit of the poor Jews of the town.

The many friends of the University of Virginia are taking active steps to raise money to make good the damages caused by the recent fire.

French matches, which are a government monopoly, are to be made with red phosphorus, instead of white, as it is less unhealthy for the workmen.

Aluminum torpedo tubes have been exhaustively tested on the destroyer Boxer, and it has been found that they cannot be relied upon for endurance, as there is so much erosion from the powder gases and salt water.

Jews living in the interior of Russia, who have been members of a first-class guild for five years, will be permitted by a recent decree to retain a permanent domicile for themselves and their children in the places where they now live.

Austria has decided to combine with Germany in an expedition to the south pole, and Julius von Payer, explorer of Franz Josef Land, has been asked to give up his expedition to northeast Greenland in order to take command of it.

A herd of five wild swans flew over Cape May, N. J., bound south, a few days ago. Before they had gone far south Captain Lewis Smith shot and killed one, snow white in color, which measured seven feet from tip of tip of its wings.

Under a law passed by the last Rhode Island Legislature the State is compelled to construct a sample half mile of good road in any town that petitions for it, and to pay one-quarter of the cost. Thus far fifteen towns have petitioned for such roads.

Two prize rams in Pike County, Pa., fought a duel to the death. Their method of combat was to back off from each other a distance of thirty to fifty feet and then run full tilt together, head to head. Finally one ram dropped dead with a completely smashed head.

Mohammedanism consists of three things: "Islam, or resignation; iman, or faith; and din, or religious rites. It has long been known by only the first named, Islam. Resignation to kismet, or blind faith, is the chief characteristic.

A vein of valuable gold ore is said to have been found on the farm of John Sutphen, eight miles from Somerville, N. J. It was uncovered last summer, and an analysis shows \$80 worth of gold and \$122 worth of silver to the ton. Of course the Sutphen farm is booming.

The palette from which Rosa Bonheur painted "The Horse Fair" is the treasured possession of T. B. Walker of Minneapolis. In one corner is a sketch of a deer, painted with what was left of the pigments used in the famous picture, and the autograph of the artist.

A vandal pot hunter named Courtney shot and killed a buffalo in the Yellowstone park recently and sold the head to a taxidermist in Butte, Mont., for \$150. He was traced by the United States officials and was arrested a few days ago. He will be tried in Wyoming for the offense.

A dramatization of Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness" was given lately for the first time at the Alexandria Theater in St. Petersburg, when the count's wife and daughter were present. This play is said to have been very successful, though the critics are lukewarm over it.

The island of Zealand boasts of an amphibious boat which makes a daily trip across three lakes and the isthmus which separates them, making its land trip on wheels which run on a track. The seventy passengers make the entire voyage—if it can be called such—without disembarking.

An interesting relic was discovered near San Bernardino, Cal., last week. It is an immense sculptured arrow head, four feet four inches long, and weighing more than 200 pounds. It is of bluish granite and shaped in perfect imitation of the smaller arrow heads frequently found in that region.

China has paid to France 250,000 francs as indemnity for the murder of M. Duthel de Rhins, the explorer, in Tibet, a year ago. As the explorer left no family the balance of 112,000 francs left after deducting the cost of the expedition has been applied to founding a prize to be awarded by the Academy of Inscriptions.

Most ferns have a creeping root stock, or rhizome, as it is technically called. Roots go down from the apex, as the new fronds push up, and eventually the under part of the rhizome dies. Ferns of this class may live forever, in a certain sense, though really no part alive to-day may have been living ten years ago.

Complaints are made that the Baltic canal appears to be boycotted by the British, only four ships having passed

through it, eastward, and twelve returning westward during October. At the same time it is generally admitted that this is due to the high tolls imposed, and already a movement is on foot to bring about cheaper rates.

It is believed that an extensive field of valuable coal has been discovered within fifty miles of Juneau, Alaska. If this proves to be so, it will, of course, mean very much for the development of that region. It is known that excellent coal exists in many parts of Alaska, but the discoveries hitherto have been remote from the settled regions.

Two Rail-Birds and a Clam.

"I was hunting rail on the Newark marshes a few days ago," said a well-known sportsman, "when I heard the most terrific squawking and chattering over in the tules. From the sound I concluded that there must be at least a hundred rail, and each trying to make itself heard above the others. I worked my way cautiously through the tules, and soon saw in a little opening ahead of me two muddy and bedraggled rail fighting over a clam, and it was the funniest fight I ever saw in my life.

"The birds glared at each other, with their feathers ruffled, and then sprang together. One went over on its back and lay there kicking its legs up in the air and yelling, while the other danced around looking for an opening. Finally he found it, and jumping on the prostrate bird's breast he stood and stamped with his big feet and stabbed with a sharp bill till the under bird managed to struggle up. Then they stood over the clam and swore at each other. They didn't use cuss words, but still I could see they were swearing. They looked like a couple of muddy teamsters quarreling over the right of way. And the amount of noise they made was simply astounding.

"Finally one of the birds got a stab in the neck that made him turn tail and run, while the other inspected the clam with the most ridiculous complacency, as if he had just performed a great public service and that was his reward. The clam apparently proved satisfactory, and the rail went to work to open it. He stuck his long bill down the clam's throat, tickled it till it had to open its shell to cough, and then yanked it out in a jiffy."

Getting Down to Facts.

A countryman entered a Fulton street lunch room the other day and called for a cup of coffee and a piece of pumpkin pie. It was during the busy hours when the place was packed, and the waiter forgot to give him a check. When the man came to the cashier and said he had no check he was sent back to get one. The waiter had forgotten what the man had eaten.

"It wur coffee an' pun'kin pie," said the countryman, who was middle-aged and spare, and wore his black hair brushed around each ear in a little curl.

"Yes," assented the waiter, "but what kind of pie was it?"

"Pun'kin pie."

"I mean was it bakers' or home-made?"

"Wal, I reckon it wur'n't like what I git to home, but it wur'n't bad pie."

"Was it a large or a small piece?" asked the waiter, growing exasperated.

"Wal, now, stranger," drawled out the countryman, "thet be a question. Howsever, I must allow it was no ornery piece of pie."

"Tell me what shape it was, then?"

"Can't say, stranger. Yer see, I never remember anything about pie after I get it down."

The waiter was in a quandary, while a crowd of inquisitive persons gathered around the table to see how the matter would end.

"What's the difference 'twixt them, stranger?" at last inquired the countryman.

"One is 5 cents and the other 10 cents."

"Wal, now I come to remember," drawled out the innocent countryman.

"I reckon it wur a 5-cent piece I rasted with."—*Chicago Post*.

Not Deaf and Dumb.

The numbers have been changed since College place has become a part of West Broadway, and persons who know only the old numbers have difficulty in finding places under the new.

A seeker for information on this point made inquiries the other day of a postman who was in the act of opening a letter box. The postman, in place of answering, shoved the inquirer aside.

When the inquiry was repeated the postman put his finger on his lips and gave another shove.

The inquirer thought the postman deaf and dumb, if not crazy, but the postman, after closing the letter box, in which he had made changes in the movable numerals giving the hours of collection, said:

"We are not allowed to speak when the box is open. I would be discharged if I were seen to speak then. What is it you want?"

He then gave the desired information.—*New York Sun*.

Furnaces Fed with Bank Notes.

The novel spectacle of a steamer's furnaces being fed with bank notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty sacks of the apparently valuable paper were tossed into the furnace, under the blazing eyes of the stokers, who stood desirously with an evidently burning desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of that which they somewhat indignantly styled "ram fuel." The notes were canceled notes of the Bank of Algiers, whose manager superintended the operation of their absolute combustion.

English coin in American breweries. English syndicates have \$91,000,000 invested in American breweries, the dividend on which, at 9 per cent, last year was \$8,190,000, and was paid in gold.

FOR HANDS AND HEAD.

Simple Methods for Treating Chapped Hands and Falling Hair.

At this season of the year it is almost impossible to keep the hands from chapping and looking red when they are in water as frequently as it is necessary to have them. Below is given a most excellent recipe for making Laureline, which is simply and easily prepared at home and very inexpensive:

Two ounces of glycerine, one ounce of alcohol, one-fourth ounce of gum tragacanth, one-fourth to one-half ounce of rose water or violet perfume, one pint of water. Soak the tragacanth in the water two days, then strain and add the other ingredients. Cut the glycerine with the alcohol. If it should be too thick add a little more water and alcohol. Bottle and it is ready for use.

In very cold weather if it is too thick to pour easily, heat it by setting over the register or in a bowl of hot water.

While most people admit there is nothing better for the scalp than a thorough brushing of the hair morning and night, many will not persist in this and are continually asking what will make the hair come in when it is fast coming out. Many of the best hair-dressers and barbers are recommending rubbing pure grease in very thoroughly every night or every other night. In several instances this has proven very effectual and a new growth of short and strong fuzz all over the head has been the result.

Many children and some of an older growth are severely troubled with dandruff in the scalp, which always makes the head and hair look dirty. This can be removed by rubbing pure grease in every other night, and in the morning following wash thoroughly with tar soap.

Made from Walrus Tusks.

"Where do false teeth come from?" said a well-known bone importer, echoing a question that I had put to him. "Wouldn't you like to know. Most people, I imagine, think that all false teeth are made from ivory. That is quite a mistaken idea, as the majority of false teeth are now made from anything but ivory. We import large quantities of walrus' tusks for no other purpose than that they may be made into false teeth. You go into some big dental establishment where teeth are made and you will doubtless find the remains of walrus' tusks lying around, and, indeed, a highly polished tooth made from a walrus tusk is just as handsome, although not so lasting, as an ivory one.

"A dentist once came to me for an elephant's tusk, from which a good set of permanent teeth might be made for a wealthy client of his. He was to spare no expense. I found him a tusk, which being an especially good one, I sold for \$12.50 a pound, the usual price being from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pound. I afterward learned that the dentist made \$500 out of that set of teeth.

"Of course, it would be impossible for dentists to sell teeth so cheaply as they do now if the teeth were all made from elephant's tusks. As a matter of fact, so many people are now wearing false teeth that I doubt if the ivory suitable for this purpose would ever be found. I am told a good many false teeth are being made from vegetable ivory, ivoryine, etc. If so, the price of teeth must naturally go down, and in time the toothless one will probably be able to replenish his mouth for an absurdly low sum. A set of teeth for \$12.50," concluded the dealer, laughing, "would create a boom in false teeth."—*Philadelphia Times*.

Poisonous Effects of Borax.

The extensive use of compounds containing borax, which under various names are sold for preserving foods, lends a special interest to some observations of a noted French physician, who has used borax in the treatment of intractable cases of epilepsy, and with success in certain cases. It is true that for this purpose it was necessary to give large doses for long periods, but in the course of the trial he met with a considerable number of persons who were peculiarly susceptible to borax. In them, loss of appetite was succeeded by burning pain in the pit of the stomach, dryness of the mouth, and eventually by nausea and vomiting. Borax produces also a remarkable dryness of the skin, which is found to favor, if not cause, various skin diseases, especially eczema, says the *British Medical Journal*. The hair also becomes dry and may fall out, causing complete baldness. The most dangerous result of the use of borax, however, is its power of producing kidney disease, or of converting a slight disorder of the kidneys into a fatal malady.

Rights of the Montauks.

Wyandank Pharaoh, the representative of the remnant of the Montauk Indians, has returned to Long Island from a trip to Brooklyn and Washington, where he went in search of evidence to establish the Indians' claim to the land on Montauk point, a portion of which was recently purchased by Austin Corbin and Charles M. Pratt. Pharaoh says that he has found abundant evidence to warrant the Indians making an effort to recover the property, and he declares they will make a fight for their rights. He intends to start in a few days on a hunting trip on the disputed land, and if he is interfered with legal proceedings, he says, will follow.

Threw Away Her Pies.

Part of the cruel and unusual punishment urged against her husband as ground for a divorce by a woman of San Jose, Cal., is that he threw her pies out of the window and made her visitors enter the house by the back door.

No one has ever had a correct idea of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow creatures until he attempts to borrow a ten-dollar bill.

CURIOSITIES OF PRINTING.

China Was Doubtless the Birthplace of the Art Preservative.

China, the "cradle of the arts," claims the honor of the invention of printing. Away back in the year 593, nearly 1,000 years before Gutenberg issued the first volume of his famous Bible, the Chinese were using the "block system" of printing, and in the tenth century, 300 years before Europe had become acquainted with the "art preservative," the almost-aged Celestial types were better versed in the science of setting movable types than were the American printers of the days of Benjamin Franklin. The "block system" of printing, which was so well known in the Flowery Kingdom less than six centuries after the birth of Christ, did not find its way to Europe until about the first of the fifteenth century, when "devotional manuals," each bearing a portrait and a few lines in printing, became popular. These cuts and printed lines were taken from engravings made on a single block, the very earliest dated specimen of that character made in Europe bearing date of 1423.

There is still a question as to who was the first European printer to use the movable types. It is not a question as to what European invented movable types, for it is known that the honor belongs to the far east. The honor of being the first to adopt the system appears to rest between Laurent Coster, of Haarlem died 1460, John Faust and John Gutenberg. In the above list some include the name of Peter Schöffer, son-in-law of Faust. Distinguished authorities claim that Coster was the first to use the movable types, and that Gutenberg, who was at one time a workman in Coster's shop, stole the idea from him. The Germans give Gutenberg the honor and set the date of his first successful practice of the art in 1456. The first entire European book ever printed from movable types bears the name of Johann Faust on its title-page. It bore the name of "Tractatus Perit Hispani" and was printed at Mentz in 1442. As Gutenberg did not put his name on all of his books, or the date when they were issued, there is some doubt when the first appeared or how many were issued. Gutenberg's great work was his Latin Bible, which appeared in 1456, and which is often catalogued as the "first book ever printed on movable types."—*St. Louis Republic*.

An Indian War-Dance.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, says that the Dakota Indians once held a war dance near a mission house. He went to Wabasha, the chief, and said: "Wabasha, you asked me for a missionary and teacher. I gave them to you, and the first sight is this brutal scalp dance. I knew the Chippewa whom your young men have murdered. His wife is crying out for her husband; his children are asking for their father. Wabasha, the Great Spirit loves His children cry. He is angry. Some day He will ask Wabasha: 'Where is your red brother?'"

The old chief smiled, drew his pipe from his mouth and said: "White man go to war with his own brother in the same country; kill more men than Wabasha can count in all his life. Great Spirit smiles; says 'Good white man! He has my book. I love him very much. I have a good place for him by-and-by.' The Indian is a wild man, he has no Great Spirit book. He kills one man, has a scalp dance, Great Spirit is mad and says: 'Bad Indian! I put him in a bad place by-and-by.' Wabasha don't believe it!"

An Aid to Traffic.

For a quarter of an hour the expressman had tried to make his horse pull the wagon up the approach to the Rush street bridge. The new oak plank offering no hold for the smooth shoes on the horse's hoofs, and, besides, they were greasy with mud and snow. The policeman told him half a dozen times to try some other bridge, but the expressman was obstinate. He was about to give up, however, when a junkman with a pile of old rubber boots in his wagon came down the incline. The expressman saw the boots; 10 cents and four boots represented the hurried business negotiation and the expressman cut the old boots open. With the aid of twine he shod his horse in rubber and soon had the satisfaction of saying saucy things to the policeman while driving over the bridge.—*Chicago Record*.

His Little Trick.

In front of the building in the street lay a pile of steel beams. A red lantern hung from a piece of board nailed to the scaffolding. The lantern hung within two feet of the cable car track and about on a level with the tops of the car windows. A man on the rear platform of the trailer while looking ahead from the car steps saw the lantern. As the car moved past it he reached up his hand, slipped the lantern from the wood, and blowing out the light placed it on the platform. A hundred people saw him steal the lantern, but it was done so neatly and coolly that it was said a word until the cable train was a block away.—*Chicago Record*.

The Dejected Young Man.

"Woman," said the dejected young man, "is a fake."

"Yes?" spoke the listener.

"Yes. It has not been so many moons since I saved up all my billiard money and lived on beans two weeks to blow myself on an opera and a supper for a young woman. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Street Names in London.

There are in London 151 Church streets; those called Union are 129; John, 119; New, 116; George, 109; Queen, 99; King, 95; Charles, 91; William, 88; James, 78; Princess, 77; Elizabeth, 57.